

Consumers'

A bi-weekly bulletin to aid consumers in understanding changes in prices and costs of food and farm commodities and in making wise, economical purchases.

Guide

From

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S
Message to Congress

"We would save and encourage the slowly growing impulse among consumers to enter the industrial market place equipped with sufficient organization to insist upon fair prices and honest sales."

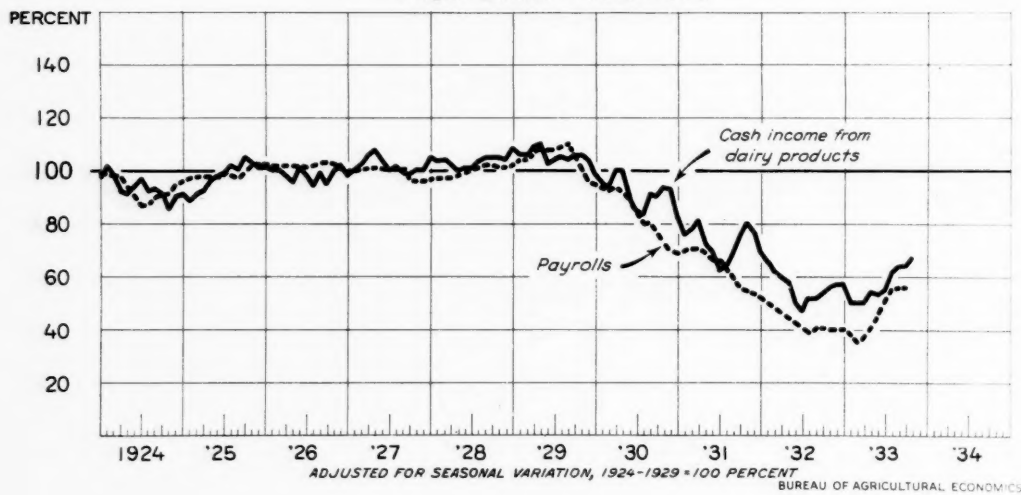
Issued by the **CONSUMERS' COUNSEL** of the Agricultural
Adjustment Administration
in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of Home
Economics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

VOL. I. No. 9

JANUARY 12, 1934

FACTORY PAYROLLS AND FARMERS' CASH INCOME FROM DAIRY PRODUCTS



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FARMERS AND CONSUMERS TO BENEFIT FROM THE NEW MILK MARKETING POLICY

Biggest news of the week for farmers and consumers is the new milk marketing policy, announced by Secretary Wallace on January 8. A new attack on this troublesome problem is going to be made... One that will operate on a national, as well as a local, plan.... that will not provide for price fixing to consumers. The new policy gets back to the fundamental job of the agricultural program--- that of raising farmers' incomes without penalizing consumers.

This new attempt at solving milk problems is built on an experience of seven months in trying to make a policy of local agreements work. That seven-months' test showed up two important conclusions:

1. Unless local plans are tied up to a national plan, the dairy industry cannot hope to be lifted out of its depression.
2. The fairest prices to consumers come when there is fair competition in the prices they must pay.

One of the biggest farm jobs ever tackled -- that's the way this milk job looks From one-fifth to one-fourth of all farm income comes from the sale of milk. In income, it is twice as important to the farmers as corn and hogs, as cotton, three times as important as wheat.... Even in depression years, production of milk has been steadily increasing. In 1929, close to 99 billion

pounds were produced. In 1932, it was close to 102 billion pounds, and production in 1933 was approximately two percent still greater.

All the time this production grew larger, farmers got less and less for milk. Their average net price of \$2.56 per hundred pounds in 1929 shrank to almost exactly half -- \$1.32 -- in 1932. In recent months the cost of producing milk has gone up, and farmers have been getting less milk per cow.

On the consuming side the picture is a difficult one, too. Look at the chart showing factory payrolls and what the farmer got for his dairy products ... See how closely the two lines follow each other. Only in the last three years do they separate ... Over many years the record shows that whenever payrolls in cities went up expenditures for dairy products went up -- two or three months later --- in almost exactly the same proportion. When city payrolls went down, expenditures for dairy products went down, but in recent years not as much.

Because milk and dairy products are so important in everybody's daily diet, we'll go without many another kind of food rather than cut down on them.... That's why consumption of dairy products has not fallen off more in the last four years when city incomes have shrunk -- despite the fact that their price did not drop as much as the price of some other foods. Consumption was held up, too, by purchases of relief agencies.

Now look at what has happened to consumer prices...If you compare typical family purchases of dairy products in 1929 and in 1933 you will find that their price dropped 37 percent -- while the farmer's prices dropped 54 percent...All the costs and profits between the farmer and the consumer dropped only 18 percent in the same period.

But here's an important point about consumer prices of dairy products... They have not all declined evenly. Against this average drop of 37 percent for the group, the retail price of milk fell off 26 percent. Butter prices to consumers, on the other hand, fell 51 percent.

On such a fact hangs much of the difficulty in working out a policy for milk. Prices of fluid milk and prices of dairy products -- both to farmers and consumers -- are affected by different factors.

Due to superior quality, health regulations, and other factors, prices of fluid milk sold to city consumers in bottles, normally are, and probably always will be, substantially higher than those of milk which is converted into butter or other manufactured dairy products. But if these fluid milk prices are forced abnormally above their usual relationship, milk is attracted into the cities from territory outside the milk sheds. Increasing production inside the milk shed and competition from farmers outside the milk shed, together break the price of fluid milk. The result is hardship for dairy farmers all around. Situations like these have convinced the A.A.A. that fluid milk prices and butterfat prices generally must be moved up together in their normal economic relationship with each other.

Here's how the new policy will tackle the problem of fair prices to farmers:

1. A production control program will be worked out for the country, gradually to lift the whole level of milk and butterfat prices in relation to increases in consumers' purchasing power.

2. Local fluid milk marketing agreements will be made only on condition farmers join in the national production control program.

3. Prices to producers only will be fixed, except in special circumstances. These will be worked out carefully to keep prices for fluid milk in balance with prices of milk for other products.

4. Producers will be protected against unfair competitive practices and against the possibility of distributors failing to pay farmers properly and regularly for their milk supply.

5. Milk pooling and other devices will be used to give farmers and equal share of the advantages.

Consumers will be better served, too, by the new policy:

1. Distributors will be left to compete to fix fair prices. If in some places competition is not free and fair prices are not charged, then in those cases the Administration will be at liberty to establish maximum limits on prices for consumer protection.

2. Local milk control boards will provide for representation of the public, along with producers and distributors.

THE PART OF YOUR DOLLAR FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
THAT WENT TO PROCESSORS AND DISTRIBUTORS



1929



1932



1933

WATCH YOUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

One of the most valuable jobs consumer groups can do in any community: check up on your local Weights and Measures regulations and enforcement.

Do you know who to thank when you get 16 full ounces of bread in your pound loaf? Do you know how it happens when a full ton of coal goes into your cellar? Do you think it is just good luck when the gasoline gauge in your car and the dial of the measuring pump at the filling station happen to agree?

It is not just luck when these things happen, and keep on happening. In most places in this country there is someone to thank, someone whose job it is to see that you get full measure... to protect you and the many honest dealers who give full measure.

That someone is the officer in charge of weights and measures. He may be a county, township, or city official. Sometimes he is called a "Sealer"; sometimes, a "Commissioner of Weights and Measures", or another similar name. How broad his powers and duties are varies from state to state. How well he does his job depends on how good a job consumers want him to do.

Find out what your State law is. Look up your local Commissioner. Study his reports. Find out whether he is getting enough money to do his job thoroughly.

Next, do some testing yourself. Try weighing the loaf of bread as you buy it..... If your state law says packaged goods should be labelled to show the weight of their contents, look for the figure next time you buy them..... Notice whether your grapes and apples

and vegetables come in standard crates, and boxes and barrels.... Watch to see if your iceman gives you ice by weight at your door..... See if your milk is in a bottle that measures a full quart, and if the name of the company that bottled it is on the label.

Some of these are not specifically written into the letter of all laws. Where they are implied, they should be enforced. When the law does not sufficiently protect consumers in such matters, get your consumer organizations to work for a better law.

This may mean millions of dollars to your community. For instance, in Washington, D.C., where there is one of the most effective Departments of Weights and Measures in the country, there is a law that requires coal to be sold by the "long ton" of 2240 pounds. Coal companies last year met and agreed among themselves to sell coal by a "unit" of 2000 pounds. They sold it at a price lower than they had been getting for the long ton, but not low enough to correspond. The difference was sufficient to give the coal dealers a profit of half a million dollars in a year.

The Superintendent made up his case and against rather powerful opposition took it into the courts and won it. Consumers of coal in Washington now know they are getting full tonnage of fuel for the price they pay.

Bread is another item that requires

ceaseless vigilance. Even in the night Washington inspectors are often on the job. They visit bakeries before the bread goes on its early morning ride to the grocery stores. If a loaf weighs 14 instead of 16 ounces, it not only means less food in market baskets that may not have enough at best. But in a city buying as much bread as Washington buys, those two ounces mean an additional profit to bakers of one million dollars a year.

The Washington Department of Weights and Measures keeps a close watch on the markets in the poorer districts. For, by a rather cruel irony, it is the people who can least afford to be cheated that are the natural targets for cheaters. The uninformed have no weapons. In protecting your own market basket you are doubly protecting theirs.

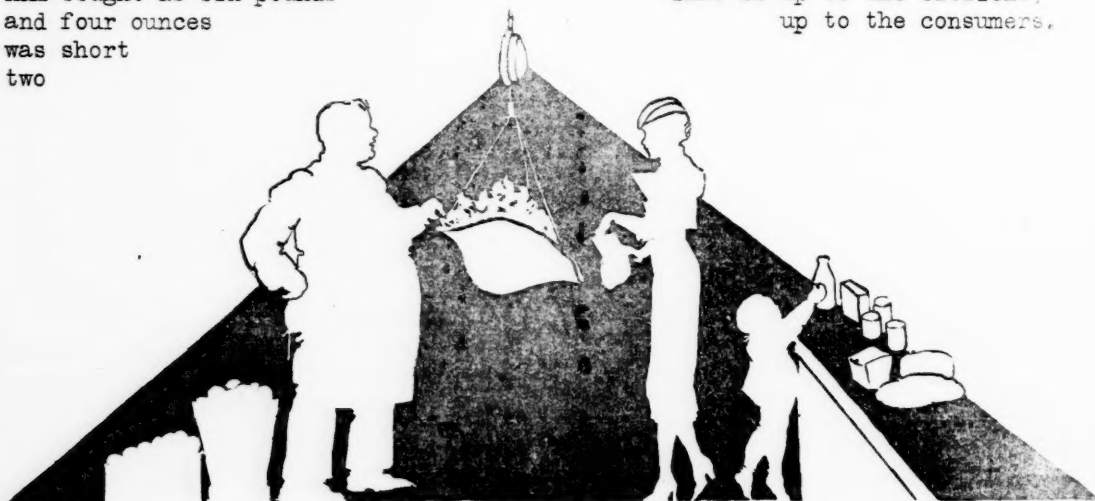
Last year the Washington Department of Weights and Measures, on a tip from a doubtful customer, sent several unemployed people to buy meat at one busy shop which specialized in cheap cuts of meat. A piece of ham bought as six pounds and four ounces was short two

and one ounce. Another ten pounds of pork actually weighed six pounds and five ounces. The butcher was fined three hundred dollars, but his new code of ethics is due not so much to the loss of that money as to the danger of the publicity to his business.

It was discovered that this butcher's scales were correct, could stand any test. And he did not weigh his hand with the meat. That has been done too much, people look for it. He just tossed the meat on the scale with such force that the dial reached a very high figure before it started on the rebound and he took the meat off before the scale settled down to business.

Customers are unfortunately careless. They do not watch all their rights with an eagle eye. But they need not be perpetually suspicious if they have an aggressive, efficient, properly funded Department to guard their weights and measures: a department which has the cooperation and support of the legal and administrative bodies of the government.

That is up to the citizens,
up to the consumers.



MORE MONEY FOR GRAPE GROWERS

You can't convince the Tokay grape growers down the Sacramento and Joaquin Valleys that there isn't something in this idea of "planning". They've tried it and find it means more money in their pockets. And that counts for something!

Back in 1932, Tokay grape farmers got an average return, over and above the costs of packaging, of 11 cents a package for their grapes....At the end of their 1933 season they counted up their returns and found they averaged 22 cents a package. A 100 percent increase!

How did this increase happen?.... It came about as a result, in the main, of a marketing agreement which these farmers signed with the Secretary of Agriculture....This agreement provided for control in marketing of grapes. Rigid control. Everybody who wanted to ship grapes had to come in. They were placed under license. Otherwise they couldn't ship.

Tokay grape growers had tried voluntary control before and found it couldn't be worked successfully unless everybody joined up.... With everybody in the Marketing Agreement, marketing could be orderly. A schedule of shipments was drawn up. If more grapes were ready for shipment than the schedule provided for, then each shipper was allowed to forward his fair share.

The idea behind this scheme was to prevent heavy shipments as to not to glut the market. That kind of uncontrolled marketing had pushed prices down and down with the result

that farmers got little out of their crop. By regulating the amount of grapes they sent to markets, these farmers believed they could steady the price and raise it without hurting consumers.

The agreement became effective September 30, 1933. The Tokay season is over now. Counting up their returns, this is what the farmers found at the end of one season:

1. The incomes of the approximately 1400 growers of Tokay grapes in California showed an average increase of around \$500 in 1933 as compared with 1932.
2. The total gain from marketing control was near a half a million dollars.... Another \$250,000 was added to the income of these grape growers due to the repeal of the 18th Amendment ... This made their total increase over last season about three-quarters of a million dollars.
3. No grapes were sold below cost of picking and harvesting.

What did this gain to the farmers cost consumers?....An increase of 100 percent in producers' returns meant less than 10 percent advance in the price to consumers.

Just one small sample of the value of orderly marketing in passing large gains back to the farmers with only a slight additional cost to consumers.

HOW FAR HAVE FARMERS AND FACTORY A RECORD OF CHANGES IN

INDEX NUMBERS AND TOTALS COMPILED BY
U.S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FARMERS' CASH INCOME (INCLUDING BENEFIT PAYMENTS FOR CROP REDUCTION)

NOV. 1932, \$358,000,000
NOV. 1933, \$472,000,000

MAIL ORDER HOUSE* SALES 1932

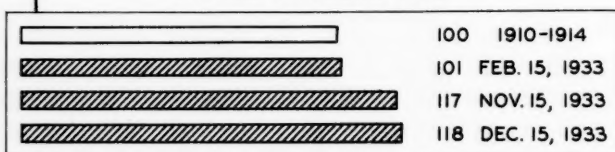
FEB. 1932 \$32,581,000
OCT. 1932 \$45,423,000
NOV. 1932 \$41,281,000

MAIL ORDER HOUSE* SALES 1933

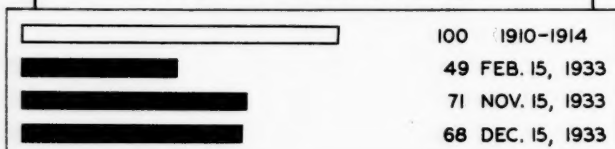
FEB. 1933 \$26,176,000
OCT. 1933 \$53,550,000
NOV. 1933 \$52,037,000



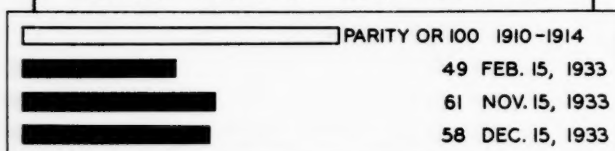
PRICES FARMERS PAID



PRICES FARMERS RECEIVED



BUYING POWER OF FARM PRODUCTS



*TWO MAIL ORDER HOUSES ONLY

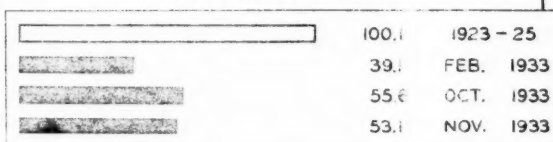
WORKERS GONE UNDER THE NEW DEAL

EARNINGS, COSTS, AND CONSUMPTION

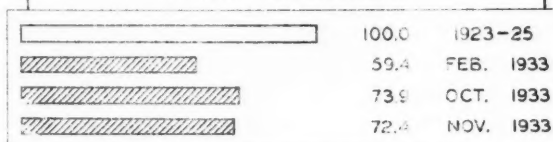


INDEX NUMBERS COMPILED BY U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD, AND U.S. BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

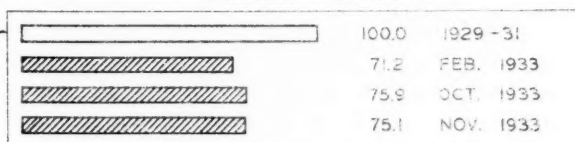
FACTORY PAYROLLS



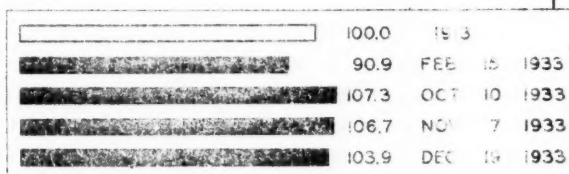
FACTORY EMPLOYMENT



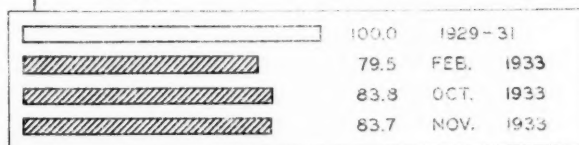
GROCERY SALES



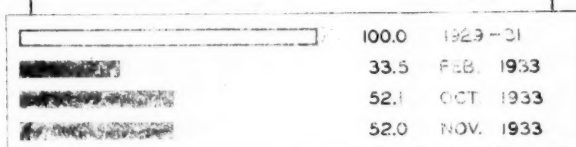
RETAIL PRICES



VARIETY STORE SALES



AUTOMOBILE SALES



ADJUSTMENT TO ALLOW FOR SEASONAL VARIATION WAS MADE IN PERCENTAGES FOR PAYROLLS, EMPLOYMENT, AND AUTOMOBILE SALES.

CHANGES IN

CITY RETAIL AND FARM PRICES

from December 5 to December 19, 1933

UP		DOWN		NO CHANGES	
RETAIL	FARM	RETAIL	FARM	RETAIL	FARM
Pork Chops	Wheat	Lard	Cattle	Prunes	Eggs
Hens		Butter	Hogs	Rice	
Potatoes		Eggs	Sheep	Milk	
		Cheese	Hens	Bread	
		Flour	Cheese		
		Leg of Lamb	Milk		
		Round Steak	Butter-		
			far		
			Rice		
			Potato-		
			es		

Average retail prices in the United States

Commodity	Dec. 15 1932	Feb. 15 1933	Nov. 21 1933	Dec. 5 1933	Dec. 19 1933	Percent 1/ change Feb.15-Dec.19
Butter, lb.	29.3	24.8	28.4	28.0	24.1	-6.3
Cheese, lb.	22.4	21.3	22.8	22.9	22.3	4.0
Milk, qt.	10.4	10.3	11.1	11.2	11.2	7.7
Eggs, doz.	39.9	21.4	36.1	35.1	32.1	15.8
Hens, lb.	21.2	21.3	20.0	19.8	19.9	-3.6
Round Steak, lb.	25.8	24.2	25.0	24.3	24.2	-5.5
Leg of Lamb, lb.	21.0	21.7	21.2	21.0	20.7	-3.3
Pork Chop, lb.	17.6	17.6	22.2	19.7	19.8	8.2
Flour, lb.	2.9	2.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	66.7
Bread, lb.	6.6	6.4	8.0	7.9	7.9	24.7
Lard, lb.	8.1	7.7	9.8	9.6	9.4	24.7
Potatoes, lb.	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	35.8
Rice, lb.	6.0	5.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	22.2
Prunes, lb.	8.9	8.9	10.6	10.7	10.7	17.5

1/ Allowance has been made for an estimated average seasonal change so that these figures show the difference, above or below, such an average.

Average
Mark
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Omaha
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Salt
San
Sava
Scra
Seat
Spri
Wash

Average price per quart (in cents)

Markets	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 19
United States	10.3	11.2	11.2
Atlanta	12.0	13.0	13.0
Baltimore	11.0	11.0	11.0
Birmingham	14.0	14.0	14.0
Boston	10.0	12.0	12.0
Bridgeport	12.0	14.0	14.0
Buffalo	10.0	11.0	11.0
Butte	11.7	11.0	11.0
Charleston, S.C.	13.0	13.0	14.0
Chicago	9.0	11.0	11.0
Cincinnati	10.0	11.0	11.0
Cleveland	8.0	10.0	10.0
Columbus	8.0	9.0	9.0
Dallas	9.0	10.0	10.0
Denver	10.0	10.0	10.0
Detroit	9.0	10.0	10.0
Fall River	12.0	12.0	12.0
Houston	8.4	10.0	10.0
Indianapolis	9.0	9.0	9.0
Jacksonville	13.0	14.0	14.0
Kansas City	10.0	10.0	10.0
Little Rock	10.0	12.0	13.5
Los Angeles	11.0	11.0	11.3
Louisville	9.7	11.0	11.0
Manchester	10.0	11.0	11.0
Memphis	10.0	11.0	11.0
Milwaukee	8.0	9.0	9.0
Minneapolis	5.8	9.0	9.0
Mobile	13.0	13.0	13.0
Newark	10.0	12.0	12.0
New Haven	12.0	14.0	14.0
New Orleans	10.0	12.0	12.0
New York	10.0	12.0	12.0
Norfolk	12.0	14.0	14.0
Omaha	7.0	9.0	9.0
Peoria	10.0	10.2	10.2
Philadelphia	9.0	11.0	11.0
Pittsburgh	9.0	10.3	10.3
Portland, Me.	12.0	12.0	12.0
Portland, Ore.	10.3	9.3	9.8
Providence	12.0	13.0	13.0
Richmond	11.5	11.5	12.0
Rochester	10.0	11.0	11.0
St. Louis	10.0	11.0	11.0
St. Paul	7.7	9.0	9.0
Salt Lake City	9.0	10.0	10.0
San Francisco	12.0	12.0	12.0
Savannah	13.7	11.3	11.7
Scranton	10.0	11.0	11.0
Seattle	9.0	10.0	10.0
Springfield, Ill.	9.1	10.0	10.0
Washington, D.C.	13.0	13.0	13.0

MILK
(Fresh)

Retail prices of milk changed very little from December 5 to December 19... Six cities reported increases in prices. In Charleston the increase averaged a cent a quart...Advances in the other five cities were all less than that amount.

One of the leaders in milk distribution takes issue with a question we put to consumers in a recent issue of the GUIDE. The question was: "Is the price of a half pint of table cream more than the price of a quart of milk? ... Our critic holds that in some markets there should be such a relation, in others none..... Our answer to him is this:

Our question did not state such a relationship should be universal. In certain localities the cost of producing milk is much lower than in others, so the price of fluid milk is much lower. The price of cream, on the other hand, is much less variable from one milk shed to another. The relation between the two will, therefore, not be constant. While this price connection is not an absolute guide, it is a general approximation which shows in a broad way whether the price of cream is reasonable.

The cream price should equal butterfat price plus a reasonable handling margin ... Butterfat prices have now declined so much that it would at present be more reasonable to ask "Is half a pint of heavy cream more than the price of a quart of milk?"

BUTTER

Compare the last two columns of prices and you will discover an astonishing fact... The price of butter dropped in all 51 cities reporting.

We don't know whether or not this is a record, but it doesn't happen very often that all cities drop at the same time.

The average price for the 51 cities fell from 28.0 cents to 24.1 cents a pound, a decline of 3.9 cents. In five cities the drop was 6 cents or more a pound. These cities are: San Francisco, New York, Kansas City, Louisville, and Minneapolis.

In the wholesale market there was a sharp break in prices after the Dairy Marketing Corporation suspended buying.... Possibly high retail prices were choking off consumption somewhat, too, with the result that more milk was going into the manufacturing of butter.... Lower wholesale prices seem to have been quickly passed along to consumers.

Average Price per pound (in cents)

Markets	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 19
United States	24.8	23.0	24.1
Atlanta	26.9	29.0	26.7
Baltimore	27.2	31.3	27.9
Birmingham	25.1	28.1	24.6
Boston	24.7	23.3	26.8
Bridgeport	26.1	29.0	26.4
Buffalo	23.7	27.7	23.9
Butte	22.1	25.0	24.5
Charleston, S. C.	24.3	27.3	26.1
Chicago	25.1	28.5	23.3
Cincinnati	24.3	27.0	22.0
Cleveland	24.4	28.1	23.0
Columbus	24.9	27.0	23.2
Dallas	24.3	26.0	25.3
Denver	23.2	26.7	22.6
Detroit	23.1	26.7	22.4
Fall River	24.3	27.7	26.0
Houston	26.9	28.3	26.8
Indianapolis	25.7	29.3	24.6
Jacksonville	24.7	27.0	23.9
Kansas City	23.5	26.4	20.3
Little Rock	22.9	24.9	24.0
Los Angeles	23.9	27.3	22.8
Louisville	24.3	26.6	20.5
Manchester	25.1	29.0	25.5
Memphis	24.5	27.2	23.4
Milwaukee	24.1	27.2	21.9
Minneapolis	23.4	27.5	21.5
Mobile	24.3	26.6	25.6
Newark	26.9	31.7	25.4
New Haven	26.3	28.9	27.1
New Orleans	26.3	27.2	25.1
New York	25.6	31.1	24.8
Norfolk	25.3	29.4	26.2
Omaha	23.1	25.1	20.1
Peoria	24.0	25.7	20.4
Philadelphia	26.9	30.9	25.5
Pittsburgh	24.7	28.3	24.4
Portland, Me.	25.3	29.9	27.0
Portland, Ore.	23.3	26.9	21.3
Providence	25.4	27.7	25.9
Richmond	24.9	29.6	27.1
Rochester	23.4	27.0	23.7
St. Louis	25.9	29.0	24.1
St. Paul	22.9	27.2	22.0
Salt Lake City	20.9	24.8	21.0
San Francisco	25.3	28.3	21.4
Savannah	25.3	28.2	25.8
Scranton	24.3	28.9	25.4
Seattle	25.3	27.6	24.5
Springfield, Ill.	24.3	26.6	21.4
Washington, D. C.	27.2	30.6	26.6

aver

Mark

Unit

Atlan

Balti

Birmi

Bosto

Bridge

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Charl

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Cinci

Cleve

Colum

Dalla

Denve

Detro

Fall

Houst

India

Jacks

Kansa

Little

Los A

Louis

Manche

Memph

Milwa

Minne

Mobile

Newar

New H

New O

New Y

Norfol

Omaha

Peoria

Philad

Pittsb

Portla

Portla

Provid

Richmo

Roches

St. Lo

St. Pa

Salt L

San Fr

Savann

Scrant

Seattl

Spring

Washin

Average price per pound (in cents)

Markets	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 19
United States	31.3	22.9	23.5
Atlanta	18.3	21.6	21.5
Baltimore	21.4	25.1	23.4
Birmingham	19.4	20.1	18.3
Boston	22.8	24.7	24.1
Bridgeport	28.7	28.1	27.2
Buffalo	24.0	24.4	23.7
Butte	19.8	19.2	18.9
Charleston, S. C.	19.0	19.8	19.6
Chicago	24.4	26.1	25.8
Cincinnati	23.6	24.6	22.8
Cleveland	23.4	25.4	25.2
Columbus	22.3	23.6	23.4
Dallas	19.5	21.2	20.1
Denver	24.2	25.4	24.1
Detroit	21.1	23.6	22.6
Fall River	24.1	25.4	24.6
Houston	16.8	18.8	17.6
Indianapolis	20.0	20.9	20.9
Jacksonville	18.1	19.3	18.7
Kansas City	20.7	20.8	20.9
Little Rock	16.8	19.1	18.4
Los Angeles	22.6	24.0	22.3
Louisville	19.2	20.9	19.9
Manchester	22.8	25.3	24.4
Memphis	16.0	19.0	17.2
Milwaukee	21.8	22.7	24.2
Minneapolis	19.6	20.5	20.7
Mobile	18.6	21.4	21.8
Newark	23.7	24.2	24.4
New Haven	27.9	28.2	27.8
New Orleans	19.3	20.6	20.6
New York	26.0	27.6	26.0
Norfolk	17.3	20.1	18.8
Omaha	19.3	20.0	20.1
Peoria	20.3	21.2	20.4
Philadelphia	25.6	26.6	27.1
Pittsburgh	22.5	23.6	22.4
Portland, Me.	22.3	25.6	25.1
Portland, Ore.	18.1	19.9	21.2
Providence	24.3	25.5	24.2
Richmond	17.9	21.3	21.3
Rochester	25.3	25.9	25.5
St. Louis	19.4	21.7	20.2
St. Paul	19.6	22.8	22.9
Salt Lake City	16.4	17.4	16.5
San Francisco	23.7	26.9	26.6
Savannah	17.9	19.8	19.6
Scranton	22.0	24.2	22.3
Seattle	19.8	20.4	20.1
Springfield, Ill.	20.0	21.6	20.7
Washington, D. C.	20.2	23.0	22.4

CHEESE

Retail prices of cheese moved slightly downward during the first half of December... The drop was not so regular as the drop in butter prices, but 39 of the 51 cities reported lower prices, 9 reported increases, and 3 showed no change.

Milwaukee and Portland, Oregon, showed advances of over a cent a pound, but in both of these cases the price had been reduced at the time of the previous report.

Eleven cities dropped their average price more than a cent from December 5 to December 19. They were: Scranton, Birmingham, Cincinnati, Memphis, Baltimore, Los Angeles, New York, St. Louis, Denver, Norfolk, and Providence.

EGGS

The usual drop in egg prices continues... On December 19 the average price was 3.0 cents a dozen under that of December 5.

Prices dropped in 46 of the 51 cities, but in Little Rock there was an advance of 3.4 cents, and in Charleston an increase of 2.3 cents.

Market receipts are smaller than usual at this time of the year, and storage stocks have been sharply reduced, so the downward trend in prices from now until spring may be less marked than usual --- particularly if consumer purchasing power continues to improve.

Farm price of eggs was 20 cents a dozen on December 19...or 54 per cent of their parity price.

Average price per dozen (in cents)

Markets	Dec. 18	Dec. 5	Dec. 19
United States	21.4	35.1	32.1
Atlanta	19.3	31.2	31.7
Baltimore	22.5	38.1	33.1
Birmingham	13.1	27.9	27.7
Boston	30.8	47.7	41.1
Bridgeport	23.3	49.3	45.3
Buffalo	22.8	35.1	32.2
Butte	25.3	35.4	31.2
Charleston, S.C.	18.9	30.7	33.0
Chicago	25.3	34.1	32.1
Cincinnati	19.9	36.9	28.6
Cleveland	19.9	35.6	31.1
Columbus	18.2	31.1	39.9
Dallas	17.9	33.1	34.3
Denver	18.7	34.6	33.6
Detroit	20.4	30.1	29.9
Fall River	23.2	45.1	40.9
Houston	16.2	32.5	30.1
Indianapolis	16.7	36.3	31.5
Jacksonville	20.1	39.0	40.6
Kansas City	19.3	30.6	27.2
Little Rock	13.0	25.3	28.7
Los Angeles	22.2	32.3	30.6
Louisville	17.0	31.2	28.8
Manchester	25.3	42.5	35.4
Memphis	16.3	23.5	25.0
Milwaukee	19.7	33.5	26.0
Minneapolis	19.5	30.1	24.5
Mobile	16.3	28.0	25.7
Newark	28.3	45.1	41.2
New Haven	29.7	44.7	41.3
New Orleans	17.2	25.2	25.8
New York	33.0	44.8	32.9
Norfolk	21.2	36.0	34.3
Omaha	16.8	26.4	22.9
Peoria	18.1	31.8	28.5
Philadelphia	25.0	38.0	35.2
Pittsburgh	21.6	38.2	33.0
Portland, Me.	25.7	43.1	38.2
Portland, Ore.	17.2	30.2	26.9
Providence	26.4	46.0	40.1
Richmond	19.7	36.0	33.3
Rochester	22.9	30.5	33.9
St. Louis	18.1	20.5	27.5
St. Paul	19.6	28.0	26.0
Salt Lake City	17.5	30.2	26.9
San Francisco	21.7	34.7	30.8
Savannah	17.6	34.1	32.2
Scranton	25.3	42.1	38.4
Seattle	20.5	32.0	28.1
Springfield, Ill.	17.5	33.4	27.3
Washington, D.C.	23.7	40.1	37.1

Average price per pound (in cents)

Markets	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 19
United States	2.9	4.8	4.7
Atlanta	3.4	5.3	5.4
Baltimore	2.9	4.8	4.7
Birmingham	3.1	4.8	4.9
Boston	3.2	5.1	5.0
Bridgeport	3.4	5.3	5.3
Buffalo	2.6	4.7	4.7
Butte	2.7	4.3	4.3
Charleston, S.C.	3.9	5.4	5.4
Chicago	2.6	4.6	4.6
Cincinnati	2.8	4.5	4.3
Cleveland	2.9	4.5	4.5
Columbus	2.4	4.2	4.2
Dallas	2.9	4.8	4.8
Denver	2.3	3.9	3.9
Detroit	2.8	4.4	4.3
Elk River	3.2	5.1	5.1
Houston	2.7	4.7	4.7
Indianapolis	2.5	4.4	4.4
Jacksonville	3.6	5.5	5.5
Kansas City	2.7	4.6	4.5
Little Rock	2.7	4.9	4.8
Los Angeles	2.8	4.3	4.3
Louisville	3.2	5.2	5.3
Manchester	3.0	5.4	5.3
Memphis	2.9	4.8	4.8
Milwaukee	2.7	4.6	4.5
Minneapolis	2.8	4.6	4.5
Mobile	3.3	5.0	5.0
Newark	3.0	4.8	4.9
New Haven	3.3	5.2	5.3
New Orleans	4.1	5.9	5.9
New York	2.9	5.0	5.0
Norfolk	3.0	4.8	4.8
Omaha	2.5	4.1	4.1
Peoria	2.5	4.6	4.6
Philadelphia	2.8	5.0	4.3
Pittsburgh	2.5	4.3	4.3
Portland, Me.	2.9	5.0	5.1
Portland, Ore.	2.7	4.1	4.0
Providence	3.3	5.3	5.2
Richmond	2.9	4.7	4.7
Rochester	2.9	5.1	5.1
St. Louis	2.6	4.6	4.3
St. Paul	2.6	4.5	4.5
Salt Lake City	1.3	3.5	3.5
San Francisco	3.3	4.9	4.8
Savannah	3.5	5.3	5.3
Scranton	3.0	5.1	5.1
Seattle	3.0	4.5	4.5
Springfield, Ill.	3.5	4.7	4.5
Washington, D.C.	3.0	5.2	5.1

WHEAT FLOUR

At last there has been a little change in the cost of flour to consumers ... True, it is a drop of only a tenth of a cent a pound, but still it is a change and the first one for a long time.

Reports have shown an average of 4.8 cents a pound ever since August in spite of the ups and downs in the wheat market and the wholesale flour market.

Sixteen cities reported lower flour prices. Six reported slightly higher prices, and the other 29 stood pat.

Payments to farmers cooperating in the 1934 wheat reduction program up to January 6 totalled \$21,386,607. Checks went to 287,000 farmers in more than 1,000 counties....Approximately half a million farmers have signed applications for contracts under which they agree to reduce their wheat acreage in 1934 by 15 percent from their average production for the preceding 3, 4, or 5 years.

The average farm price of wheat was 67.0 cents a bushel on December 19. -- 64 percent of its parity price.

BREAD

Bread prices increased in 11 cities; decreased in 7; stayed the same in 35.

Most price changes were small. The average of 7.9 cents a pound loaf (baked) is the same as two weeks earlier, and one tenth of a cent under the price reported from October 10 to November 21. It is a cent and a half above the February price.

Taking the country as a whole, the average increase in bread prices since February has been closely in line with greater costs of ingredients... There is, however, a big and unexplained difference in prices reported by different cities.

Six cities report average bread prices of over 9.0 cents. They are: Jacksonville, 9.7; Scranton, 9.4; Newark and Savannah, 9.3; Charleston, S.C., and San Francisco, 9.1 cents.

In four of these cities, the increase in bread prices from February to December 19 was greater than the advance in the average price for the country... Jacksonville has upped its price 2.8 cents; Savannah, 2.5 cents; Charleston, 1.9 cent; Newark, 1.6 cents. San Francisco's advance is less than average.

Who knows why the price has jumped so much in Jacksonville and Savannah? In most cases it takes a big increase in wages to raise the price of a loaf of bread as much as a cent.

Average price per pound loaf of white bread (in cents)

Markets	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 19
United States	6.4	7.9	7.9
Atlanta	6.3	8.6	8.6
Baltimore	6.6	8.4	8.4
Birmingham	6.9	8.6	8.5
Boston	6.3	7.5	7.5
Bridgeport	6.3	7.8	7.8
Buffalo	6.2	8.3	8.3
Butte	7.9	8.3	8.3
Charleston, S.C.	7.2	9.1	9.1
Chicago	6.1	6.6	6.9
Cincinnati	5.3	6.6	6.6
Cleveland	5.4	6.9	7.1
Columbus	5.8	7.2	7.3
Dallas	4.9	7.9	7.9
Denver	5.9	6.9	6.9
Detroit	5.8	7.1	7.1
Fall River	5.4	7.3	7.3
Houston	4.8	7.8	7.8
Indianapolis	4.8	6.2	6.3
Jacksonville	6.9	9.7	9.7
Kansas City	6.7	7.9	7.9
Little Rock	6.4	8.7	8.9
Los Angeles	7.2	7.9	7.9
Louisville	5.4	7.2	7.2
Manchester	5.6	7.3	7.4
Memphis	6.7	3.0	8.0
Milwaukee	6.2	7.2	6.3
Minneapolis	6.5	8.1	8.1
Mobile	7.4	8.6	8.5
Newark	7.7	9.3	9.3
New Haven	6.2	7.7	7.7
New Orleans	6.1	8.3	8.3
New York	7.3	8.6	8.6
Norfolk	6.8	8.6	8.4
Omaha	5.7	8.5	8.7
Peoria	6.4	7.7	7.7
Philadelphia	6.3	7.9	7.3
Pittsburgh	6.8	8.1	8.2
Portland, Me.	7.0	7.6	7.6
Portland, Ore.	7.5	8.2	8.3
Providence	5.9	7.4	7.4
Richmond	6.4	8.4	8.5
Rochester	6.2	8.2	8.2
St. Louis	6.2	7.5	7.3
St. Paul	6.5	8.3	8.4
Salt Lake City	6.2	7.3	7.3
San Francisco	3.3	9.1	9.1
Savannah	6.8	9.4	9.3
Scranton	7.9	9.4	9.4
Seattle	7.8	8.4	8.4
Springfield, Ill.	6.9	7.8	7.8
Washington, D.C.	7.1	8.2	8.2

Average price per pound (in cents)

Markets	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
United States	1.5	2.2	2.3
Atlanta	2.0	2.8	2.8
Baltimore	1.5	2.3	2.4
Birmingham	2.1	2.8	2.7
Boston	1.5	2.2	2.2
Bridgeport	1.4	2.1	2.1
Buffalo	.9	1.6	1.6
Butte	.2	1.2	1.1
Charleston, S.C.	1.8	2.7	2.7
Chicago	1.5	2.2	2.3
Cincinnati	1.5	2.3	2.2
Cleveland	1.4	2.4	2.4
Columbus	1.2	2.1	2.1
Dallas	2.6	3.5	3.4
Denver	1.6	1.8	1.9
Detroit	.9	1.9	1.9
Fall River	1.3	2.1	2.1
Houston	2.3	2.8	2.9
Indianapolis	1.2	1.9	1.9
Jacksonville	1.7	2.4	2.3
Kansas City	1.6	2.3	2.3
Little Rock	1.8	2.4	2.2
Los Angeles	1.8	2.3	2.3
Louisville	1.5	2.1	2.1
Manchester	1.3	2.1	2.3
Memphis	2.2	2.5	2.7
Milwaukee	1.3	1.9	1.9
Minneapolis	1.0	2.0	2.0
Mobile	1.7	2.3	2.4
Newark	1.7	2.4	2.6
New Haven	1.6	2.2	2.4
New Orleans	2.1	2.5	2.6
New York	1.9	2.7	2.7
Norfolk	1.3	2.5	2.6
Omaha	1.3	1.8	1.9
Peoria	1.3	2.0	2.0
Philadelphia	1.8	2.7	2.8
Pittsburgh	1.4	2.3	2.3
Portland, Me.	1.3	2.0	2.0
Portland, Ore.	1.6	1.8	2.0
Providence	1.4	2.1	2.1
Richmond	1.8	2.6	2.7
Rochester	.9	1.5	1.5
St. Louis	1.5	2.2	2.2
St. Paul	1.0	1.8	1.8
Salt Lake City	.9	1.4	1.5
San Francisco	1.9	2.3	2.4
Savannah	1.9	2.5	2.5
Scranton	1.3	2.1	2.2
Seattle	1.4	2.1	2.1
Springfield, Ill.	1.4	2.0	2.0
Washington, D. C.	1.8	2.6	2.7

POTATOES

Consumers had to pay an average of a tenth of a cent more per pound of potatoes on December 19 than on December 15

Increases were reported in 19 cities; decreases in 7; and no changes occurred in 25.

The trend in the wholesale markets was distinctly upward in December, which is usual at this time of the year... Further advances are now taking place during the first week in January.... The shortage of supplies is beginning to be felt in the markets.

Farm price for a bushel of potatoes averaged 70 cents on December 19 --85 percent of the parity price. This December price represents an advance from 36.8 cents on December 15 a year ago.

Average price per pound (in cents)

HENS

Almost as many cities reported a slight falling off in hen prices as those reporting advances, during the two weeks ending December 19...The average for the country increased a tenth of a cent.

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Detroit's price, which had dropped 4.1 cents at the time we made our last report, jumped back 4.2 cents by December 19....The only other city which increased its price as much as a cent was still selling hens at less than the national average price. That was Louisville.

Storage stocks continue large and no substantial price boosts are expected, at least during the next month or so....There are some indications that spring hatchings may be light this year, and if so the supplies of broilers may be less than normal. ...But that won't affect the situation for some time.

Farm price for chickens on December 19 was 8 cents a pound, 59 percent of the parity price.

Markets	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 19
United States	21.3	19.8	19.9
Atlanta	18.0	16.7	17.0
Baltimore	23.3	22.5	21.7
Birmingham	16.2	16.0	17.5
Boston	22.6	20.8	21.2
Bridgeport	23.9	20.3	20.7
Buffalo	22.0	20.4	20.4
Butte	20.9	17.1	17.2
Charleston, S. C.	19.2	21.6	20.9
Chicago	22.9	19.8	19.9
Cincinnati	23.1	20.2	19.7
Cleveland	22.6	22.3	23.1
Columbus	21.8	20.2	20.3
Dallas	17.6	15.5	15.4
Denver	17.9	17.7	17.6
Detroit	20.2	16.9	21.1
Fall River	23.7	22.5	22.4
Houston	19.2	21.1	20.3
Indianapolis	22.5	19.7	19.5
Jacksonville	19.0	20.8	19.9
Kansas City	18.8	16.7	16.8
Little Rock	15.4	15.3	15.9
Los Angeles	24.9	25.4	25.8
Louisville	18.7	16.7	18.3
Manchester	24.1	23.1	23.1
Memphis	17.0	18.4	18.6
Milwaukee	20.1	15.5	16.1
Minneapolis	20.9	17.2	17.9
Mobile	19.0	16.8	16.6
Newark	22.8	19.9	20.1
New Haven	24.4	21.6	21.8
New Orleans	21.5	19.2	19.2
New York	22.4	20.7	20.9
Norfolk	20.3	21.6	21.3
Omaha	18.0	15.8	15.6
Peoria	17.9	17.2	17.3
Philadelphia	25.2	22.6	22.5
Pittsburgh	23.5	22.5	22.3
Portland, Me.	22.7	23.2	22.5
Portland, Ore.	18.5	21.4	21.9
Providence	24.8	22.0	21.7
Richmond	21.1	20.8	20.7
Rochester	19.3	18.1	18.4
St. Louis	21.3	18.3	18.6
St. Paul	20.2	16.6	17.0
Salt Lake City	20.4	17.6	17.8
San Francisco	26.4	23.8	23.7
Savannah	16.6	18.2	18.0
Scranton	22.8	22.7	20.8
Seattle	19.9	20.9	20.7
Springfield, Ill.	18.6	16.8	16.3
Washington, D. C.	24.6	23.8	24.1

Average price per pound (in cents)

Markets	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 19
United States	21.7	21.0	20.7
Atlanta	21.1	20.0	18.7
Baltimore	20.9	21.7	20.9
Birmingham	22.0	22.5	22.4
Boston	22.8	20.7	20.3
Bridgeport	23.4	22.5	22.0
Buffalo	20.7	18.7	18.8
Butte	19.4	18.0	18.7
Charleston	25.3	24.2	23.6
Chicago	22.2	20.7	19.6
Cincinnati	23.8	23.8	23.5
Cleveland	21.5	20.7	20.7
Columbus	26.1	22.4	24.3
Dallas	21.7	22.0	21.6
Denver	19.3	19.1	18.4
Detroit	19.8	23.4	20.6
Fall River	22.2	21.5	20.9
Houston	20.6	18.9	20.1
Indianapolis	22.6	23.0	22.8
Jacksonville	21.0	20.2	20.5
Kansas City	20.2	21.4	21.0
Little Rock	21.3	22.4	23.3
Los Angeles	20.5	21.8	20.8
Louisville	24.0	22.3	23.0
Manchester	22.9	21.1	20.9
Memphis	22.3	21.4	21.6
Milwaukee	22.0	20.6	20.4
Minneapolis	20.6	19.0	18.9
Mobile	22.0	22.1	21.5
Newark	21.4	19.9	20.3
New Haven	22.6	20.8	21.0
New Orleans	21.9	20.3	20.2
New York	21.8	21.0	20.8
Norfolk	19.3	19.7	20.2
Omaha	18.9	17.7	18.3
Peoria	19.0	21.0	20.7
Philadelphia	23.1	21.7	21.2
Pittsburgh	21.8	20.9	19.5
Portland, Me.	19.5	18.0	17.9
Portland, Ore.	19.0	19.0	19.0
Providence	23.3	21.6	21.7
Richmond	23.4	22.8	23.1
Rochester	19.9	17.7	17.9
St. Louis	22.1	23.4	23.3
St. Paul	19.5	18.5	18.1
Salt Lake City	20.8	20.8	20.7
San Francisco	22.2	23.0	23.0
Savannah	23.2	22.6	20.5
Scranton	24.7	23.4	22.7
Seattle	20.3	19.5	20.0
Springfield, Ill.	21.8	21.8	20.6
Washington, D. C.	22.5	20.5	20.5

LEG OF LAMB

Lamb prices to consumers continue their low drop... On December 19 a leg of lamb, per pound, cost 3/10ths of a cent less than two weeks before, one cent less than last February.

Prices fell in 31 cities and increased in 16 ... In Columbus and Houston, there was an advance of over a cent a pound.

Slaughter supplies in December continued at about the same high levels as in November.

Farmers got \$4.92 per 100 pounds for lamb on December 15, which was 71 percent of the price received during the parity period, 1910-1914.

ROUND STEAK

Another slight drop in prices of round steak is reported, but only one tenth of a cent a pound.

Still the tendency appears distinctly downward -- as 31 cities dropped in price, while only 17 increased, and 3 stayed the same.

Increases of 2.8 cents in Charleston and 2.0 cents in Houston are quite different from the general trend....Six other cities raised their average prices a cent or more in the two weeks period: Little Rock, Louisville, Scranton, Birmingham, Manchester, and Newark.

Slaughter supplies in December were smaller than in November but considerably above December, 1932....Wholesale prices picked up a little early in January.

The farm price of beef stood at \$3.12 per 100 lbs. on December 15, 51 percent of parity. This compares with \$3.32 on November 15..

Average price per pound (in cents)			
Markets	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 19
United States	24.2	24.3	24.2
Atlanta	26.5	25.0	25.3
Baltimore	21.7	23.5	23.0
Birmingham	25.1	26.6	27.7
Boston	33.2	29.9	29.6
Bridgeport	30.6	28.8	28.5
Buffalo	22.5	21.6	21.3
Butte	18.7	17.3	17.3
Charleston, S.C.	25.0	26.1	26.9
Chicago	22.6	23.0	22.6
Cincinnati	25.1	22.2	22.1
Cleveland	22.8	24.0	23.4
Columbus	23.7	26.2	25.8
Dallas	25.9	27.3	26.8
Denver	20.9	21.6	21.2
Detroit	22.9	24.4	23.7
Fall River	29.9	30.4	30.2
Houston	22.9	20.6	22.6
Indianapolis	23.9	25.4	25.1
Jacksonville	22.5	23.4	22.7
Kansas City	22.8	22.3	22.1
Little Rock	23.5	21.8	23.4
Los Angeles	23.1	24.3	24.3
Louisville	23.6	24.2	25.5
Manchester		29.2	30.3
Memphis	21.6	23.0	26.0
Milwaukee	23.6	21.7	21.5
Minneapolis	21.9	22.3	21.9
Mobile	21.5	22.9	23.2
Newark	29.7	29.1	30.1
New Haven	29.6	23.3	28.4
New Orleans	23.6	22.3	22.2
New York	22.7	27.6	27.8
Norfolk	22.8	23.2	21.9
Omaha	22.0	22.2	20.7
Peoria	21.0	23.2	22.4
Philadelphia	23.4	24.9	24.4
Pittsburgh	22.1	23.2	22.7
Portland, Me.	22.3	27.1	27.2
Portland, Ore.	19.3	19.1	19.1
Providence	20.3	22.2	22.1
Richmond	22.5	21.9	21.2
Rochester		21.7	21.1
St. Louis	22.1	26.5	26.2
St. Paul	21.7	21.7	22.0
Salt Lake City	20.3	21.2	20.3
San Francisco	25.0	24.0	23.4
Savannah	22.1	22.9	23.1
Scranton	27.6	25.4	26.6
Seattle	22.3	23.6	23.3
Springfield, Ill.	22.1	23.5	21.1
Washington, D.C.	25.4	23.1	23.2

Aver
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Average price per pound (in cents)

Markets	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 19
United States	17.6	19.7	19.8
Atlanta	18.3	17.2	19.1
Baltimore	17.1	18.5	18.7
Birmingham	14.1	16.6	16.0
Boston	18.9	20.4	19.6
Bridgeport	20.2	23.5	23.6
Buffalo	19.4	20.5	19.9
Butte	16.1	19.1	19.3
Charleston	15.5	19.8	19.8
Chicago	18.0	19.3	20.0
Cincinnati	16.1	18.4	17.8
Cleveland	17.6	18.2	19.4
Columbus	16.2	18.2	20.0
Dallas	16.7	21.3	19.6
Denver	16.0	18.8	19.5
Detroit	18.8	21.3	23.5
Fall River	17.9	21.1	19.6
Houston	17.4	18.6	20.0
Indianapolis	17.9	17.8	17.7
Jacksonville	14.7	17.8	16.6
Kansas City	16.7	16.8	17.5
Little Rock	13.7	16.6	17.2
Los Angeles	21.2	28.7	26.3
Louisville	14.6	15.6	15.6
Manchester	17.8	18.4	18.7
Memphis	13.2	16.0	15.9
Milwaukee	18.3	17.3	18.8
Minneapolis	18.6	19.5	20.2
Mobile	13.4	17.3	15.9
Newark	18.3	19.7	19.6
New Haven	19.9	21.4	21.4
New Orleans	14.6	17.0	17.6
New York	20.4	21.2	21.8
Norfolk	14.6	17.9	17.6
Omaha	14.1	15.0	16.0
Peoria	15.1	17.8	17.1
Philadelphia	19.3	22.6	22.3
Pittsburgh	17.2	19.2	19.1
Portland, Me.	18.8	20.1	20.2
Portland, Ore.	16.5	20.1	20.1
Providence	20.2	23.4	23.0
Richmond	15.9	19.6	19.3
Rochester	16.8	17.7	18.7
St. Louis	16.3	17.3	17.5
St. Paul	17.0	19.2	19.2
Salt Lake City	19.9	21.8	21.0
San Francisco	22.3	26.6	27.2
Savannah	14.5	16.8	16.3
Scranton	21.2	21.9	22.3
Seattle	20.4	24.8	24.8
Springfield, Ill.	15.3	16.8	17.5
Washington, D. C.	20.1	24.9	23.6

PORK CHOPS

Consumer prices of pork chops have been shading off since the end of September, when the price per pound was 23.8 cents. During the two weeks ending December 19, the decline was only a tenth of a cent, however.

Twenty-four cities showed slight increases; 21, decreases. Advances of a cent or more occurred in Atlanta, Columbus, Milwaukee, Houston, Cleveland, Detroit, Omaha, Rochester.

The hog processing tax was scheduled to be increased from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a hundred pounds on January 1, but the increase has been postponed until February 1.

Hog slaughter in December was a little above November and also greater than in December, 1932. The farm price of hogs stood at \$2.92 on December 15. This was 34 percent of parity

LARD

Lard prices dropped again, this time from 9.6 cents a pound to 9.4 cents. This brings consumers prices down to its lowest level since November.

Price crops occurred in 42 cities; increases in 3; 6 cities stayed the same.

Only one city showed a decline of more than a cent: Memphis.

One city advanced its average price over one cent. This was Charleston. Other increases were slight.

Average price per pound (in cents)

Markets	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 19
United States	7.7	9.6	9.4
Atlanta	7.7	9.3	9.1
Baltimore	7.0	9.2	9.0
Birmingham	7.6	8.7	8.5
Boston	7.9	10.0	9.7
Bridgeport	7.5	9.5	9.3
Buffalo	7.1	8.8	8.7
Butte	9.8	10.7	10.4
Charleston, S.C.	8.6	10.2	11.3
Chicago	7.8	9.9	9.6
Cincinnati	7.2	10.2	10.0
Cleveland	7.3	9.5	9.4
Columbus	6.5	8.4	8.2
Dallas	8.8	11.3	11.0
Denver	7.5	8.8	8.8
Detroit	6.5	8.6	8.2
Fall River	7.4	9.4	9.3
Houston	8.1	9.6	9.5
Indianapolis	6.8	8.7	8.7
Jacksonville	8.2	10.0	9.9
Kansas City	8.3	9.4	9.3
Little Rock	7.9	9.8	9.4
Los Angeles	8.9	9.9	9.5
Louisville	6.9	9.0	8.7
Manchester	7.7	9.8	9.4
Memphis	5.6	8.8	7.7
Milwaukee	8.0	9.9	9.6
Minneapolis	7.5	9.4	9.4
Mobile	8.2	9.8	9.3
Newark	8.6	9.3	9.5
New Haven	9.2	10.2	10.0
New Orleans	6.9	8.5	8.4
New York	8.4	11.3	9.9
Norfolk	7.6	8.9	8.6
Omaha	7.9	10.2	9.5
Peoria	7.3	9.5	9.4
Philadelphia	7.9	9.5	9.3
Pittsburgh	7.2	9.2	8.8
Portland, Me.	7.3	9.7	9.5
Portland, Ore.	9.6	10.4	10.3
Providence	8.2	9.9	9.2
Richmond	7.5	9.4	9.4
Rochester	7.2	9.2	9.2
St. Louis	5.9	8.2	7.7
St. Paul	7.9	10.4	9.9
Salt Lake City	9.9	11.0	10.5
San Francisco	10.1	10.9	10.9
Savannah	8.4	9.9	10.0
Scranton	7.6	9.8	9.5
Seattle	9.8	10.9	11.1
Springfield, Ill.	7.1	9.1	8.6
Washington, D.C.	7.2	9.8	9.4

PRUN

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PRUNES (Average price per lb.in cents)

Markets	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 19
United States	8.9	10.7	10.7
Atlanta	8.3	10.9	10.6
Baltimore	8.0	10.3	10.4
Birmingham	8.2	10.0	10.4
Boston	8.5	10.2	10.6
Bridgeport	8.4	10.3	10.3
Buffalo	9.1	11.3	11.4
Butte	9.5	11.7	10.3
Charleston, S. C.	8.4	9.8	9.8
Chicago	10.2	12.1	12.2
Cincinnati	9.2	10.8	10.8
Cleveland	9.8	10.4	10.6
Columbus	9.1	11.1	11.1
Dallas	9.3	11.3	11.3
Denver	9.8	12.8	12.7
Detroit	9.0	10.7	10.7
Fall River	8.5	10.2	10.3
Houston	8.7	10.1	10.2
Indianapolis	10.2	11.7	11.6
Jacksonville	8.6	10.6	10.5
Kansas City	9.5	11.4	11.3
Little Rock	8.5	10.1	10.1
Los Angeles	8.5	9.7	9.6
Louisville	9.4	11.3	11.9
Manchester	7.7	10.3	10.4
Memphis	9.3	10.3	10.3
Milwaukee	8.9	11.2	11.4
Minneapolis	10.1	11.8	12.1
Mobile	8.2	10.4	10.0
Newark	8.4	9.7	9.7
New Haven	9.0	11.0	11.9
New Orleans	8.9	10.1	10.1
New York	8.1	10.1	9.9
Norfolk	8.1	10.6	9.7
Omaha	9.1	11.5	11.8
Peoria	10.8	12.3	12.4
Philadelphia	8.6	9.7	10.1
Pittsburgh	8.5	11.0	11.0
Portland, Me.	9.3	11.2	11.0
Portland, Ore.	5.4	8.5	8.4
Providence	9.1	10.9	10.9
Richmond	8.5	10.4	10.1
Rochester	9.5	12.5	12.5
St. Louis	10.3	11.8	11.9
St. Paul	10.3	11.7	11.8
Salt Lake City	8.7	10.1	10.8
San Francisco	6.4	9.3	9.3
Savannah	8.5	10.8	10.8
Scranton	8.7	10.4	10.2
Seattle	7.3	9.5	9.6
Springfield, Ill.	9.9	11.4	11.5
Washington, D. C.	9.9	10.8	11.3

RICE (Average price per lb.in cents)

Markets	Feb. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 19
United States	5.8	7.0	7.0
Atlanta	5.8	6.4	6.8
Baltimore	5.2	7.3	7.4
Birmingham	5.2	5.7	5.6
Boston	6.5	7.6	7.7
Bridgeport	6.8	7.7	7.6
Buffalo	5.7	6.5	6.3
Butte	5.9	6.9	6.8
Charleston, S. C.	3.8	4.9	4.9
Chicago	6.2	7.2	7.2
Cincinnati	6.2	7.3	7.1
Cleveland	4.8	7.1	7.1
Columbus	6.4	7.7	7.6
Dallas	8.5	9.6	9.5
Denver	5.5	7.2	7.1
Detroit	5.1	6.7	6.7
Fall River	6.0	6.7	6.9
Houston	4.3	5.7	5.5
Indianapolis	5.3	6.6	7.3
Jacksonville	4.0	5.2	5.1
Kansas City	6.3	7.1	7.1
Little Rock	4.3	5.9	5.8
Los Angeles	5.7	7.1	7.3
Louisville	5.8	6.7	7.1
Manchester	5.3	6.7	6.6
Memphis	4.7	5.6	5.6
Milwaukee	5.7	7.5	7.6
Minneapolis	5.3	6.6	6.8
Mobile	4.4	5.8	5.6
Newark	5.8	6.4	6.4
New Haven	7.9	8.1	8.3
New Orleans	5.1	5.6	5.5
New York	5.6	7.0	7.0
Norfolk	5.8	7.1	7.2
Omaha	6.2	7.9	7.7
Peoria	5.6	7.0	6.7
Philadelphia	5.9	7.7	7.5
Pittsburgh	5.7	7.3	7.3
Portland, Me.	8.3	8.5	8.6
Portland, Ore.	5.6	8.0	8.0
Providence	6.0	7.1	7.0
Richmond	7.6	7.3	7.1
Rochester	5.5	7.2	6.4
St. Louis	5.0	6.6	6.5
St. Paul	5.8	7.2	7.6
Salt Lake City	6.2	7.2	7.2
San Francisco	6.0	7.8	7.8
Savannah	5.1	6.0	6.1
Scranton	6.7	8.9	8.5
Seattle	5.9	7.2	7.3
Springfield, Ill.	5.7	6.7	6.8
Washington, D. C.	7.4	8.0	7.7

DO YOU LIKE CHEESE?

Cheese is good food. It is made of milk; the common American cheese is made of whole milk. In it are concentrated the chief food values of milk.

Because cheese is so nutritious, and because there are great quantities of cheese unsold in storage, the Government is buying millions of pounds for the states to distribute to their needy people.

The common American cheese is a cheddar cheese, much like the English cheddar, first made in the English village of Cheddar. This is the kind the Government is buying. But several other kinds of cheese, which once came to us only from Europe, are now made in the United States. Among these are Limburger, Brick, Emmentaler (Swiss, or Schweitzer), Roquefort, and Stilton. We make cream cheeses, also, and great quantities of cottage cheese, or Schmiekase.

Whole-milk cheeses on the market, besides our American cheddar, are Limburger, Stilton, Neufchatel, Roquefort, and Gorgonzola. Sometimes Edam, Swiss, Camembert, and Brie are made of whole milk. The law requires that whenever these cheeses are made of skimmed or partly skimmed milk, they shall be so labeled. If they are imported, they bear the name of their country of origin. Cream cheese is unripened cheese made of whole-milk with cream added.

Partly skimmed milk is used in Parmesan cheese, which is Italian, and sometimes in Edam, which is Dutch, in Camembert and Brie (both French), and in Swiss cheese.

Skimmed milk is used in cottage cheese. This has most of the food values of skim milk, and because it lacks the milk-fat of other cheeses, is a good food for overweights.

Most cheese is made of cow's milk. Imported Roquefort is made of sheep's and goat's milk, domestic Roquefort of cow's milk.

The different flavors in cheese are due to different methods of making and to different molds or other organisms that play a part in the "ripening."

Use a very low heat for cooking cheese. Cook it preferably over water. Because it is such concentrated food, too much cheese should not be eaten at one time, and something else should be eaten with it.

Grated cheese, added to a rich onion soup which is made with meat stock and a slice of toast on top, makes practically a whole meal in one dish. The same is true of scalloped cabbage, spaghetti, and cheese. Or tomato, corn, and cheese on toast. Or tomato rabbit. With Welsh rabbit, serve tomato salad or shredded cabbage, greens of some kind, or a citrus fruit to round out the meal.

From the Bureau of Home Economics and Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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